

GERMANS WIN BACK GROUND AT DWINSK

Attack Russians With Reinforcements in Lake Region and Retake Town.

HOLD ON ILLUST. SECURE

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Nov. 4.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces have turned on the Russians who yesterday compelled them to retreat between Lake Swenon and Lake Isonzo, west of Dwinsk, and, presently, with the help of reinforcements, have recovered a part of the ground lost yesterday, recapturing the town of Dwinsk and the fighting between the two armies has continued today.

The Russians, according to the German official statement, attempted a surprise attack to recover the ground lost yesterday, but were driven off, the Germans bringing the total of their prisoners to 1,000. The Russians lost 11 officers and 1,000 men. The Russians lost eleven machine guns.

The recovery of Dwinsk, however, is not a final success, as the Germans have within a week the grip which they have on the possession of the town. The Russian army has made it possible for Von Hindenburg to keep his line unbroken, though bent back by the Russian assaults, and with reinforcements rushed from Libau or Riga at both places, to make a successful counter attack.

The following official report was issued in Berlin with regard to the fighting in the east:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: The battle before Dwinsk and Garbowna is still in progress. Dwinsk has been reconquered by us.

Army group of Gen. von Linington: The Russians attempted to take by surprise the village of Kuchocka, but were repulsed. The number of prisoners taken in the fighting here has reached five officers and 1,000 soldiers. We also captured eleven machine guns.

Gen. von Huttnier continues fighting near St. Petersburg. The Russian prisoners taken by him has reached 1,000.

RUSSIANS NEAR ILLUST.

Reconquered Says Germans Lost Heavily There.

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BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The official statement issued in Berlin today says that in the region of Schlock we repulsed the enemy's offensive. Near Gludin, on the Dwina, the Germans held to cross the river. In the region of Dwinsk the Russians advanced to the southeast outskirts of Illust. We captured five officers, 531 men, and four machine guns. The German losses in this sector are enormous.

We continue our advance in the region of Bogodzie, west of Zartorysk. We captured eight officers, 100 German and Austrians and two machine guns.

An enemy onslaught north of Komar was repulsed with great losses. The Germans were repulsed northward of Novoselitsk. We drove the enemy back to his trenches near Komar.

AUSTRIA CLAIMS GAINS.

Vienna Reports Repulses to Russians, Who Lost Heavily.

VIENNA, via Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—The Austrian War Office tonight gave out the following statement regarding operations on the eastern front:

An attack by the Russians on the Vistula river sector continues. Attacks there against our positions near Wloclawek and Burkanow collapsed before our obstacles in front of our trenches. Five hundred Russian dead were killed.

The severe fighting for the village of Sankawa, north of Sienawa, continues. The Austro-Hungarian and German troops have captured almost the whole of the village. The Russians captured on this sector numbered 2,000.

On the lower Stry numerous enemy attacks were repulsed.

In the fighting day before yesterday, west of Zartorysk, an army corps composed of troops from both armies captured five Russian officers and 1,000 men and eleven machine guns.

Behind Fort, Gets 15 Year Term.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Fifteen years imprisonment in a German prison camp was the sentence passed on a German soldier for deserting from the German army and joining the Russian forces.

Gen. Gortchakoff for surrendering the fortress of Kovno to the Germans despite the fact that he had sufficient supplies to last him for some time.

Belgium Pays \$72,000,000.

Just Give \$21,000,000 More to Germany as Tax.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4.—Steps taken by the Belgian provinces to pay the German war levy of \$6,000,000 are described in a report issued by the Chamber of Commerce of Antwerp and written by its President, J. Castelin.

Up to date, the report says, the Belgian provinces have paid to the German government \$72,000,000, of which \$10,000,000 was credited to \$12,000,000 deposited specially with the German government.

The German authorities, it is stated, in December, 1914, that indemnity for requisitioned merchandise would be paid as soon as possible in currency, commercial bills of exchange or German bank notes.

Another \$21,000,000 must be paid for November, October and November of this year.

HELL'S SPEED NO AID TO KING.

No Doctor Found for George V. Despite Order for Infernal Pace.

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LONDON, Nov. 4.—A military policeman has written to his father a description of the accident which befell King George while the King was reviewing the troops in France.

At the fall, he writes, the King's horse started kicking. Staff officers ran and got the animal off the King and one of them sent the writer of the letter to a doctor, saying, "Gallop like hell to the aid of the King."

The policeman galloped for two miles, but could find no doctor, all being in the line with the troops, and he had to return with the King. The officers then left the King, who was still lying on the ground, into an automobile and the machine carried him away.

The King, who is still suffering from his fall, was officially reported better this morning. Although he had a somewhat disturbed night, he could move with less discomfort today.

SERBS FIGHT HARD TO SAVE NORTHERN ARMY

Continued from First Page.

retreat toward Albania and Montenegro. The same correspondent in a later despatch says the Bulgarians occupied the Dobruja Pass on Tuesday. The Serbs retreated and awaited French reinforcements, which arrived in time. The Franco-Serbian force fought desperately and retook the pass, inflicting enormous losses on the Bulgarians.

"The Bulgarians," he continues, "occupied Tetovo (Kalkandelen) and the Serbian army has fallen back toward Prizrend."

"The situation in northern Serbia is considered to be critical. French troops continue to arrive at Salonika. During the last two days, 15,000 men disembarked."

The following official Bulgarian report was received from Sofia to-night: "Several Serbian villages at Zetina have been captured in the Bulgarian northwest."

We occupied the heights south of Kladva, Kleppa Planina and Preslab.

In the Strumitsa region we have taken 600 prisoners, four guns and two machine guns.

Waiting Still for French.

Renewed anxiety is caused here by despatches from Salonika stating that the French forces advancing northwest from the Greek frontier have not yet effected a junction with the hard pressed Serbian army in the vicinity of Kuprili (Velea).

Dr. Grutch, a Serbian army surgeon, says:

CONQUEST OF SERBS COST TEUTONS DEAR

Belgrade and Other Places Defended Foot by Foot Despite Carnage.

BIG GUNS WON, NOT ARMY

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A correspondent of the Daily Chronicle who has just visited the northern Serbian front, sends from Monastir an account of the wonderful resistance which the Serbian army has interposed to the Austro-German advance.

The bulk of the Austro-German forces, he says, are on the Danube line. In spite of this Field Marshal von Mackensen found himself facing the most serious piece of work he has had to do.

"Never, indeed, was a line of battle so gallantly and stubbornly defended," the correspondent says. "Against them three furious attacks have been repulsed before success was achieved. Schindler held out against three onslaughts and only succumbed to the hellish artillery fire with which the fourth was accompanied."

These efforts resulted in heavy losses that compelled Gen. von Mackensen to send an urgent request for reinforcements.

The correspondent says the 42 centimeter guns "rained hell on the city, huge shells throwing up debris to the height of five storey houses."

Bombs Dropped on Refugees.

"Every square yard of the city," he continues, "was systematically searched by machine gun fire. When crowds of refugees were streaming out of the city German planes appeared and dropped bombs on them, but there was no panic until that rain of death and terror."

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GERMAN WOMEN IN FOOD RIOT.

"Attacked With Whips at Chemnitz," Is Report.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The Daily Express's Amsterdam correspondent describes a riot of 600 women in the German industrial city of Chemnitz on November 2 in protest against the high price of butter.

The women gathered outside the dairy company's premises. Eight men with whips came and tried to disperse them. The women pelted the men with bottles and jars and compelled them to retreat.

Other demonstrations followed, accompanied by the smashing of dairy shop windows, until finally the city officials confiscated the whole stock in town.

FRENCH REOCCUPY ADVANCED TRENCH

Face Liquid Fire in Driving Germans From Position in Champagne.

BIG GUNS KEEP UP DUEL

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
PARIS, Nov. 4.—In a continuation of the violent engagement in the vicinity of the Chausson farm, in Champagne, the Germans were driven last night from the portions of the French advanced trenches which they had occupied earlier in the day in the course of a general attack at this point of the line.

The enemy attacked our northern front in force, especially on the right wing, where fighting is still going on. The enemy is advancing on Krauseneva (capture of this town by the Germans was announced on Monday). Our troops are retreating on positions south of this town.

On the eastern front the enemy attacked without success our positions south of the Morva. In the direction of the Nivara our left wing has had to retire before a superior force, while the centre of the enemy suffered great losses and is retiring in disorder in the direction of Bela Palanka.

The enemy made an attack toward the Timok in the direction of Bojovaca.

The official communiqué issued by the War Office to-night follows:

In Belgium our artillery directed a prolonged bombardment against the enemy's positions in the region of Lombardie and delivered an effective counter fire against the German batteries which were replying against our trenches.

Violent artillery combats took place also in Artois. In the sector of the Bois de Givenchy and to the south of the Somme in the region of Neuvaque and Le Cessier.

In Champagne the fighting continued throughout the day with the greatest activity in the region of the Chausson farm, between Hill 109 and the Maisons de Champagne. We first drove the enemy from the last portions of our advanced trench which he had held since yesterday. At the end of the day a new attack of extreme violence permitted him to gain a foothold at points on a very restricted and shallow front.

Another attack against our sector of La Courtois was completely repulsed.

In the Vosges the artillery duel has been resumed in the region of Vioul and at the same time very active fighting with trench mortars is taking place.

The afternoon communiqué follows:

There occurred last night spirited fighting with hand grenades in the trenches on the Lille highway, to the southeast of Neuville St. Vaast. At the same time there was going on in this region violent artillery fighting.

In the Champagne district, not far from the Chausson farm, a prompt and energetic counter attack made it possible for us to reoccupy yesterday evening the major part of certain portions of advanced trenches which had been captured by the German detachments. The enemy was driven from these positions in spite of a most desperate resistance, in which he made use of jets of liquid fire.

ITALIAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
VIENNA, via London, Nov. 4.—The Austrian War Office issued today the following report on the operations on the Italian front:

Violent Italian attacks against the Zagora, Podgora and Monte San Michele heights were repulsed.

On the night of November 3 while a hurricane was raging one of our dirigibles bombarded the Goritz encampments and returned safely.

BRITISH WON'T QUIT STRAIT.

Turks Believe Gallipoli War Will Go On, Says Berlin Paper.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—The British forces have no intention of voluntarily abandoning their operations on Gallipoli Peninsula, in the opinion of well informed circles in Constantinople, summed up by the Lokalespiegel, which adds that the troops propose to spend the winter at the strait.

The Turkish War Office issued the following announcement to-day:

On the Dardanelles front local infantry firing continued, with sustained and violent artillery action on both sides.

Near Ari Burnu a torpedo boat participated in the bombardment, and near Sedid-Bair two cruisers took part in it. In the region of Kaulis Burnu our artillery destroyed two machine gun positions of the enemy before our right wing. The Anatolian coast batteries drove off a transport ship of the enemy which attempted to approach the landing place at Sedid-Bair.

STORM FRENCH TRENCH.

Germans Occupy 800 Yards of Ground Near Manneville.

PARIS, via London, Nov. 4.—Army headquarters issued the following statement to-day regarding operations in the west:

We took 800 yards of French trenches north of Manneville by storm. We captured two French officers, one of them a Major, and twenty-five men but the rest of the occupants of the trench were killed in the fighting.

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AUSTRIAN LINE ON ISONZO IN DANGER

Reinforcements Are Rushed to Front as Italians Press Attacks.

PROGRESS AT GORITZ

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
ROME, Nov. 4.—The continued severe offensive of the Italians on the Isonzo line has compelled the Austrians to bring up heavy reinforcements in an effort to prevent the Italians from breaking through, according to the official report issued to-day by the War Office. The fighting in the neighborhood of Podgora and Zagora, the principal defenses of Goritz, has enabled the Italians to make fresh progress. In addition the capture of several trenches on the Carso plateau, where the Austrian positions are enormously strong, is reported by Gen. Cadorna. The official statement follows:

In the mountainous sectors heavy fog is paralyzing the artillery operations. Surprise attacks against our Engauge and Malga Zarez positions were frustrated, as was also an attempt to capture Pontafel (in the Malga Zarez region).

Our defenses along the Isonzo continued vigorously yesterday. After removing the corpses from the Zagora trenches the trenches were reinforced and held in spite of counter attacks. The fighting was especially bitter on the heights northwest of Goritz for the possession of a disputed position which was held pressed by our infantry.

We took 132 prisoners, including three officers.

On the Carso plateau the enemy, supported by a dense net of entrenchments and numerous and well concealed batteries, opposes our progress. Dense railroad traffic on the railway through Sabotina (from Trieste along the Adriatic coast and to Goritz) betrays the arrival of heavy reinforcements to face the increasing pressure. More trenches were captured yesterday and also 100 prisoners, including three officers, and two machine guns.

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